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# *Journal of Numismatic .....*

..... *Fine*  *Arts*



Volume 1

May-June, 1971

Number 4

# NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

## A PRICE LIST OF REFERENCES FOR SALE

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# EDITORIAL

There are no major Southern California earthquakes to report this time; only a series of what the seismologists call after-shocks. One "mini-tremor" occurred last night and sufficiently awakened me to spend the early hours ruminating on what I was going to say for this issue of the JOURNAL OF NUMISMATIC FINE ARTS.

I am most pleased to offer a most important and authoritative article on Athenian coinage by the noted professor of history at the University of Michigan, Chester G. Starr. There is no more famous city coinage from ancient Greece than that of Athens, and no more complex coinage that has been pleasantly simplified by Professor Starr's work. Readers who are interested in going into Professor Starr's studies on Athenian Coinage more deeply are encouraged to purchase his book, ATHENIAN COINAGE 480-449 B.C., which we can supply. Please write for details.

Betsy Davison's series on the MILITARY STANDARDS OF THE ROMAN LEGIONS is continued herein. Her past articles on this subject have sufficiently awakened interest in Roman legionary coins that our stock of such coins has been somewhat strained.

Fortunately, some recent purchases have enabled us to offer some items that are seldom seen on today's market. An important offering of Roman imperial coins includes such rarities as a denarius of Vitellius with his children on the reverse; nice sestertii of Didius Julianus, and Gordian I; a lovely bronze drachm of Antinous, Hadrian's favorite; and specimens of such rulers as Laelianus, Nigrinian, Domitius Domitianus, Procopius and Eugenius. A couple of beautiful argentii of the Tetrarchy round out the Roman issues. Hoard offerings are limited this time to a scarce issue of the Ottoman Empire and a nice run of Spanish medieval coins which is included in a small section on medieval coins.

The Mini-Museum for this issue stresses the weaponry of the ancient Medes, Persians, Cimmerians and Scythians. Such artifacts beautifully complement the collecting interests of those of you interested in ancient coins. And to read up on these interests there is a large offering of informative reference books to peruse.

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### NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

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### ABOUT THE COVER

Rent day in Roman times.

Relief from Neumagen, Second Century A.D.

# ATHENIAN COINAGE BEFORE AND AFTER 449 B.C.

by Chester G. Starr

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During the fifth century B.C. Athens issued a huge mass of coinage, especially tetradrachms. We may date to the period 480-404 B.C. any tetradrachm which has three characteristics: a) the head of Athena, on the obverse, bears olive leaves (incidentally, *not* a wreath) on the crest of her helmet; b) her eyes are shown frontally rather than in profile; c) a crescent moon appears to the left of the owl's neck on the reverse. None of this coinage has any attributes or other major variations in types. The moon was not used on drachms and obols, but otherwise the following discussion will apply to these denominations as well as it does to the tetradrachms.

Cautious numismatists do not usually set down more precise dates for Athenian coinage of this type than the limits just noted (480-404). This is an odd situation, for experts in other fields think that they can place a contemporary red-figured vase or a piece of sculpture within a period of a decade or less. The reasons why the coinage has presented chronological difficulties will appear later; but let me show first that the issues of Athens can be clearly divided into two groups, one before 449 B.C. and one after that date.

The grounds for this division are most evident in two aspects of the treatment of the reverse type. First, in post-449 issues the lettering is large, precisely drawn, and essentially even in size (see the illustration). Secondly, the tail of the owl is essentially a prong, while the owl itself is a tight-bodied bird rising high on its legs. The leaves of the olive twig in the upper left corner are usually rounded in wide ovals. In pre-449 B.C. issues on the other hand, the lettering is not even; above all, the epsilon is markedly larger than the theta. The tail of the owl consists of distinct feathers (see especially the example from Group V). The owl's body either comes down to the base line of the claws (as in the example from Group II.B) or merges into the left edge. The leaves in the upper left corner are thinner and more pointed as a rule.

On the obverse of post-449 issues Athena's hair is drawn across the forehead in even curves. In pre-449 examples it is waved in all groups down to Group V (see illustration). The leaves on the helmet tend to be fatter after 449. Above all, after 449 the spiral on the bowl of the helmet comes forward above the ear and breaks into a very large spray or palmette. Before 449 the spiral may rise only part way up the back of the helmet (as in the example from Group II.B), and the palmette is composed of fine lines.

If we take up a mass of Athenian tetradrachms or other denominations of the fifth century with these criteria in mind, more than 9 in 10 (almost 99 out of 100 in fact) will turn out to be of the post-449 type. In my recent study, *Athenian Coinage 480-449 B.C.* (Clarendon Press), which catalogues the earlier issues, there are only 217 different die-combinations; this total includes the didrachms and decadrachms as well as tetradrachms and drachms. The issues from 480 to 449 can be divided rather clearly into five groups on the basis of a continuous stylistic development, supplemented and checked by hoard evidence and also by spectrographic analysis. This latter scientific test was of great help in supporting the argument that Group II.C (which includes the famous decadrachms) was coined just after the battle of the Eurymedon, in and after about 467 B.C.

Two questions may well arise regarding the post-449 issues. First, why were they struck in such numbers? The explanation arises from the political and economic history of Athens in the period, which I have discussed at some length in the book just cited. To summarize this analysis, Athens began a great program of public building from 449 onwards. To pay its costs the Athenians took the mass of varied coinages which were heaped up in the treasury of the Delian league (transferred to Athens from Delos in 454) and recoinced it in standardized Athenian tetradrachms. About this time Athens also sought to secure the recoinage of most of the silver which was used in its sea-based empire and naturally had as well revenues in silver from the Laurium mines and other sources. We can calculate that at least 5,000 talents were thus coined at a minimum in the period 449-431. Thucydides informs us that in 431 there were in reserve at least 5,700 talents in coined silver; of this amount an inscription states that 3,000 talents were "in our coinage," and probably the rest was in the same form.

The sum of 5,000 talents would produce 7,500,000 tetradrachms. This was a huge coinage, the largest ever issued down to this point by a Greek state. It is small wonder that Athens built a new mint about this time, or that the issues were struck in so uniform and standardized a style. If 1 in 1000 still survives from this coinage, we could assume that 7,500 tetradrachms are still extant from the period 449-431 plus the survivals of issues after 431, to which I shall return in a moment. Anyone, who today handles a tetradrachm of these post-449 issues, may be touching a coin which was paid out in the



building of the Parthenon, the Propylaea, or another great creation of Periclean Athens.

The second problem in the post-449 issues is this: can we date more specifically any single example? The criteria which are sometimes used in the numismatic market to set a precise date seem, to be truthful, without any objective value. Proper classification would depend upon the examination of thousands of examples and the determination of die-linked sequences; probably this tremendous task would best be conducted by means of punch cards and tabulators. After looking at a number of examples my general impression is that the great bulk can, at this point, only be assigned generally to the era 449-431; struck in such volume, these coins cannot be expected to display the variations in style which appear in the pre-449 issues or in the pottery of the period.

Issues of the standardized type, however, did continue across the dreary years of the Peloponnesian War down to 411, when Athens was virtually bankrupt and resorted to striking plated coins. If one compares the Athenian issues in a Lebanese or Syrian hoard which may have been buried about 425/420 with a huge hoard found at Tell el-Mashkuta, one might conclude that tetradrachms with a markedly coarse style of lettering on the reverse and equally coarsened palmette and conventionalized face

of Athena on the obverse belong to this war coinage (see illustration).

There are also a few very limited emissions from dies which were cut with almost no care or on the other hand were made more carefully than most. In the latter class are some coins in which the lettering on the reverse is small, though still even in size; the palmette and head of Athena are thoughtfully designed. These issues may be the product of a better die-cutter or may have been made at times when the mint was not under heavy pressure. An example like that shown in the illustrations as being 449-431? can be paralleled elsewhere and possibly comes from soon after 449, when die-cutters still had the pre-449 style in their minds. Let me emphasize, however, that even these issues have the hallmarks of all post-449 coinage at Athens (including drachms and obols): lettering which is even in size, and an owl's tail which is virtually a prong.

If any reader happens to possess a pre-449 example of which I am not aware, I shall be most grateful for information addressed to me at the Department of History, University of Michigan (Ann Arbor). It is more than likely that my catalogue is incomplete, especially in regard to the rather large Group V. Confidentiality would, let me add, be preserved.

#### Pre-449 Issues



Group II.B  
(about 470 B.C.)

Group V  
(about 454-449)

#### Post-449 Issues



449--431?

431--411?

# MILITARY STANDARDS OF THE ROMAN LEGIONS

(PART III)

*by Betsy Davison*

When Rome minted her first coinage, sometime shortly after 300 B.C., her initial choice of subject matter was a collection of deities, followed a little later by references to the military. These included a didrachm of Victory crowning a palm, issued shortly after the end of the Pyrrhic War, c. 275 B.C.; another didrachm issued about seven years later showed Jupiter in a biga, being crowned by Victory. A new denomination called a "victoriate," issued between the First and Second Punic Wars, featured Victory crowning a trophy, and an interesting gold coin of six scruples appeared about 209 B.C., depicting an oath-taking scene which involved three soldiers and a sacrificial pig (Syd. 69, listed as a "stater"). Even with this variety, followed over the next hundred years with others of similar military significance, there were no standards on Roman coinage until the beginning of the first century B.C. Stevenson remarks that prior to the issues of Mark Antony "no mention is made of the legions on coins," which is technically true: Antony was the first, in 32 B.C., to strike coinage which specifically uses the term "legion" (LEG.). However, the legionary standards first appear as far back as 90 B.C., on anonymous denarii of the Confederates, minted during the Social War.

As Rome expanded and conquered, her legions grew. Sandwiched between the two Punic Wars were campaigns with Macedonia and a long, drawn-out feud with Hannibal that spanned Europe and reached its climax at the end of the Second Punic War, on the plains of Zama. Here the legions made another great stride, guided by the Roman general Scipio who finally defeated Hannibal and, while doing so, invented a system of maneuvering an army in the field as it fought. Scipio's efforts to reorganize the forces he worked with were followed by even greater changes introduced by the Consul Caius Marius, a military genius who produced the blueprint for developing a full-fledged professional army from a militia.

Marius changed the weapons the men fought with, rearranged the units they fought in, abolished the draft system and took volunteers from all classes — even the poorest, created an efficient engineering corps as well as an infantry assault body, saw to it that personal equipment was reasonably uniform, and invented a form of pack-frame made from a

long forked stick to be carried over the left shoulder (and gave them plenty to carry on it: they dubbed themselves "Marius's Mules"). There were a host of other improvements, including the standardizing of the legionary eagle, who emerged in silver rather than the customary brass or bronze, and perched on a bolt of golden lightning. (The extravagances of the Empire later turned the eagle to gold, but the form held.) It was now, when the legions became permanent organizations, that they were issued numerals, probably in the order in which they were raised.

It took longer than the remainder of Marius's lifetime to complete the change-over, but eventually the military was organized as he had planned it. This is substantially the army with which Julius Caesar fought so brilliantly. It becomes easier now to trace the history of the times, since more men are writing it and what they recorded has been better preserved. One of the liveliest sources is Caesar himself, and a good many of his remarks concern the standards carried by his legions. He conjures up some wonderful mental pictures with his descriptions, such as the trials of the initial landing party spearheading the first invasion of Britain. The large transports had too deep a draft to get close to the beach, which left the men quite a distance to wade after they jumped into the water, but the problem was that no one would make that first jump. Convinced that a certain death by drowning awaited them, they balked completely until "the man who carried the eagle of the 10th Legion" announced that he, at least, felt a responsibility to his country and his general — he was going ashore, and if they didn't want to lose the eagle, they better come along and protect him. Forthwith, he jumped. Not only his own boatload followed, but all the other hesitant warriors took heart and the debarkation proceeded. This same operation exposed a rather odd standing order: in describing the confusion of the hand-to-hand fighting with the defending natives, Caesar mentioned matter-of-factly that the men didn't bother to find their own standards, but attached themselves to the first unit they came across, which would seem to negate the very reason for having a standard, which was to keep the troops sorted out and organized. Nor is this an isolated incident. The same order carried in the chaos of surprise attacks by





According to Sydenham, this oath-taking scene is an adaptation of a gold coin (a stater, c. 218 B.C.). Here, a youth is kneeling at the foot of a standard and holding a pig, at which eight soldiers, four on each side, point their swords. The soldiers represent the confederate tribes, and on different coins of the same type the number varies from the full eight to only two, but Sydenham is sure there is no significance to the number of soldiers witnessing the oath.

This is one of the earliest "standard" coins issued. Sydenham 620.



The legions which provided settlers for this colony are not identified here, but the presence of the standards indicates that veterans were involved. The scene is not of a colonist peacefully plowing his land, as might be supposed, but is a part of the sacred rites involved in the ceremony of founding a colony. The boundaries were marked by a furrow, turned with a plow drawn by a team of oxen. The officiating priest, with a veil over his head, is following the ritual which Romulus established when he plowed out the boundaries of Rome.

From a drawing in Stevenson, page 227; a colonial coin from Antioch: CAESARIA ANTI-OCHIA COLONIA, SENATUS ROMANUS.



This bird was the badge of "LEG. III ITAL." From an antoninianus issued by Gallienus.

— Mattingly, Plate XXXIX, #9.

the Gauls and other tribes, back on the continent.

The coins issued by Mark Antony, at the very end of the Republic, honored all the legions in perfect order up to and including the twentieth. From there until the thirtieth there were several gaps: the 25th, the 28th, and the 29th are not represented. According to Stevenson, the 27th Legion appears on only one coin, and the authenticity of this issue is doubtful.

From this point on, the first twenty or so legions are well documented, though seldom beyond the 22nd except for the 30th. Many emperors, beginning with Augustus, featured the standards on their coin reverses, with the names and/or numerals of the legions. Harold Mattingly, in his *Roman Coins*, has a rather cynical — but probably quite accurate — explanation for these legionary issues. He contends, with convincing documentation, that such coins appeared at times when the various emperors were particularly dependent on military support.

During the Republic the number of an organization was enough to identify it, though some chose to add the name of a famous general who might have either raised the original troops or led the legion at one time. The opening of the Empire, however, presented Augustus with complications never faced before. He inherited the remnants of three armies, each of which had an independent set of numerals — his own, Mark Antony's, and that of Lepidus. This was overcome to some extent by giving them surnames, and from necessity this practice grew into a custom. The names were taken from the family of the reigning emperor, from deities, or from virtues — even from geographical locations. There was Legio II Augusta, Legio II Adiutrix, and — later — Legio II Traiana. Another set was Legio III Augusta, Legio III Cyrenaica, and Legio III Gallic. These were not the same legion serving successive areas, but separate units. On coins of the various colonies, however, there might be some repetitions and therefore confusion. These colonies were settled by retiring veterans, and when an entire legion was disbanded at one time (or a group of them, as during the wholesale demobilization which occurred when Augustus reduced his military strength from sixty to twenty-eight legions), sometimes they were split up and one part of a legion would go to one colony and another part to a different one. On colonial coinage a vexillum inscribed with a legion numeral would often be added to the reverse design to indicate which legion had settled there, but some vexilla have more than one numeral and some coins have more than one vexillum. Some colonies have similar coins whose only difference is the particular numeral of the legion. All this makes for stimulating detective work for a collector of these issues, which were minted by the colonies themselves in the name of the current emperor, usually in tones of gratitude for the lands granted them as part of their retirement benefits.

# COINS AND ARTIFACTS

## A PRICE LIST OF ARTICLES FOR SALE

### TERMS

All of the coins and artifacts for sale in this catalogue are guaranteed to be genuine and as described. The grading of all items is very conservative. Coins are sent on a five day approval basis. Orders with accompanying payments (and alternate selections) are preferred, and postal charges will not be affixed to all such orders over \$10.00. (Orders for less than

this amount, please add \$ .50 for postage and handling.) California residents, please add the appropriate sales tax.

Coins preceded by an asterisk (\*) are illustrated on the plates. Please note that the illustrations of the artifacts are not according to scale. See text description for sizes in centimeters.

### REFERENCE BOOK ABBREVIATIONS

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| Anz.   | = Anzani, Numismatica Axumita                                      |
| B.M.C. | = British Museum Catalogues  |
| Bab.   | = Babelon, Traite de Monnaies Grecques et Romaines; Rois des Syria |
| Bed.   | = Bedoukian, Coinage of Cicilian Armenia                           |
| Bel.   | = Bellinger, The Syrian Tetradrachms of Caracalla and Macrinus     |
| C.     | = Cohen, Monnaies Frappees sous L'Empire Romain                    |
| Fr.    | = Friedberg, Gold Coins of the World                               |
| G.     | = Gardner, The Coinage of Parthia                                  |
| M.     | = Muller, Numismatiques D' Alexandre Le Grand                      |
| N.     | = North, English Hammered Coins                                    |

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| Pet.   | = Petrowicz, Arsaciden-Munzen   |
| R.     | = Ratto, Monnaies Byzantine   |
| Reif.  | = Reifenberg, Ancient Jewish Coins  |
| R.I.C. | = Roman Imperial Coinage  |
| S.     | = Sear, Roman Coins and Their Values  |
| Svor.  | = Svoronos, Les Monnaies D'Athenes; Numismatique de la Crete Ancienne; Die Munzen der Ptolemaer |
| SNG    | = Sylloge Numorum Graecorum   |
| Syd.   | = Sydenham, The Roman Republican Coinage; Coinage of Caesarea in Cappadocia                     |
| T.     | = de la Tour, Atlas de Monnaies Gauloises   |
| V.     | = Vaccaro, Le Monete di Aksum   |
| Wr.    | = Wruck, Die Syrische Provinzialprägung von Augustus bis Traian                                 |

### ABBREVIATIONS

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| AE  | = base metal; AE25 or 25 mm = base metal coin of 25 millimeters in diameter; AE1-4 = size of diameter of flan |
| AR  | = silver; AV = gold; EL = electrum; Bil = billon  |
| 4dr | = tetradrachm; den = denarius; sest = sestertius; dup = dupondius   |
| obv | = obverse; Rx = reverse; / = reverse  |
| FDC | = fleur de coin or coin in mint state   |
| EF  | = extremely fine or superb  |
| VF  | = very fine; VF+ = nice very fine, not quite extremely fine   |

|      |   |
|------|---|
| F    | = fine; VG = very good; G = good; fair (poorest condition listed) |
| VF/F | = obverse of coin is very fine, reverse fine                      |
| std. | = seated; stg. = standing; hd. = head; r. = right; l. = left.     |
| RR   | = very rare   |
| C.   | = circa   |
| c/m  | = counter mark  |
| w/   | = with  |
| gm   | = gram  |
| wt.  | = weight  |

### ROMAN EMPIRE

- \*R128. AUGUSTUS, 29 B.C.-14 A.D. denarius. Bare hd. r./Bull butting r., IMP. X. RIC 327. EF \$150.00
- \*R129. TIBERIUS, 14-37 A.D. den. Laur. hd. r./Livia or Pax std. r., w/branch. Lugdunum Mint. RIC 3, pl. V, 79. Fine \$45.00; VF/F, part of Rx legend lost \$80.00; VF+ \$98.00
- R130. —, AE As. Rome mint, 22 A.D. Laur. hd. l./Winged caduceus, S.C. RIC 40. Fine \$30.00
- R131. —, sest. Laur. hd. r./Altar of Lugdunum. RIC 365. Very rare. F. \$150.00

- \*R132. NERO CLAUDIUS DRUSUS (Brother of Tiberius, born 38 B.C., died 9 B.C.) Orich. sestertius. Bare hd. l./Claudius std., arms around feet. TI. CLAUDIUS CAESAR AUG. P.M. P. IMP., S.C. in ex. RIC 78v. F/VG, legible but scarred. \$50.00
- \*R133. CALIGULA, 37-41 A.D., As (copper). Bare hd. l./Vesta std. l., holds patera and sceptre. RIC 30. VF \$80.00
- R134. —, sest. Pietas, std./Caligula sacrificing. C. 11. Scarce, nearly F \$75.00
- \*R135. —, den. Bare hd. r./Lituus & Simpulum, RIC 8. Fine \$250.00
- \*R136. GALBA, 68-69 A.D., AE As. Bare hd. r./Libertas stg. l., holding pileus and rod. VF \$57.50





R128



(VF) R129



R132



R133



R135



R136



R137



R138



R139



R140



R141



R142



R143



R145



R146



R147



R148



R149



R150





- \*R137. OTHO, 69 A.D., den. Bare hd. r./Securitas stg. l., holding wreath & sceptre. Nice portrait. RIC 12. VF+, but part of Rx legend lost. \$250.00
- \*R138. VITELLIUS, 69 A.D., den. Laur. hd. r./Liberitas stg. r., w/pileus & rod. RIC 18. Good portrait, but part of Rx. legend off-flan. VF \$90.00
- \*R139. —, den., Reverse: busts of 2 children of Vitellius, facing son l., daughter r. LIBERI. IMP. GERMANICI. RIC 13. Very rare. F \$125.00
- \*R140. —, As. Laur. hd. l./Mars advancing l., holding spear & flag. RIC 2. Tarraco mint. VG \$87.50
- \*R141. TITUS, 79-81 A.D., sest. Laur. hd. r./Pax (Cos VIII: 80-81 A.D.). RIC 181. F+ \$80.00
- \*R142. TRAJAN, 98-117 A.D., sest. Laur. hd. r./Emp. on throne, on dais decorated w/4 eagles, Victory flying l., crowns Trajan. RIC 551, rarity 2. VF \$225.00
- \*R143. —, sest., Bust r., Laur. & draped/Emperor std. on platform with 2 officers addressing 6 soldiers. RIC 656. Worn but legible. VF/F \$45.00
- R144. —, sest. Laur. hd. r./Arabia stg. l., camel at feet. RIC 466. VF/F \$50.00
- \*R145. —, den. Laur. hd. r./Trajan Pater, std., holding patera and sceptre. RIC 251. Fine \$30.00
- \*R146. HADRIAN, 117-138 A.D., dupondius. Rad. hd. r./Aeternitas stg. front, holding hds. of Sun & Moon. RIC 597. Beautiful EF \$125.00
- \*R147. —, sest. Laur. bust r./Spes advancing l., holding flower and raising skirt. VF \$100.00
- \*R148. —, sest. Laur. hd. r./Neptune stg. l., foot on prow, holding acrostolium & trident. RIC 635. VF+/F \$50.00
- \*R149. —, sest. Laur. hd. r./Fortuna stg. l., with rudder and cornucopiae. RIC 759. VF \$75.00
- \*R150. —, AE 34, Alexandria. Bust of Antinous, F./Antinous as Hermes, with caduceus, on horse, r. BMC 925. Very rare. F+ \$400.00
- \*R151. —, Aelius, Caesar, 136-138 A.D., sest. Bare hd. r./Spes advancing l., holding flower & raising skirt. RIC 1055. F+ \$75.00
- \*R152. ANTONINUS PIUS, 138-161 A.D., sest. Laur. hd. r./Pietas with globe & child, 2 children beside her. RIC 1002. VF \$65.00
- \*R153. —, sest. Laur. hd. r./Liberalitas on platform w/Emp., citizen before them receiving gift. Rare VF \$85.00
- \*R154. —, sest. Laur. hd. r./Asia, towered, stg. l., holding crown and anchor. Rarity 2. Fine \$70.00
- \*R155. —, sest. Laur. hd. r./Mauretania stg. l., holding crown and wand. RIC 585. Rarity 2. Fine \$65.00
- R156. —, similar to above, but Mauretania is carrying 2 javelins instead of wand. RIC 584. Rarity 2. F/VG \$45.00
- \*R157. —, dupondius. Rad. hd. r./Pax, with branch and cornucopiae. RIC 554. Nearly EF \$45.00
- R158. —, quadrans. Laur. hd. r./Owl, eagle hd. l., peacock hd. right. RIC 709. Rare, but only fair \$17.50
- \*R159. —, sest. Bare hd. r./Funeral pyre, "Consecratio" (Struck by M. Aurelius and L. Verus). RIC 1266. EF/VF \$85.00
- R160. FAUSTINA I, died 141 A.D., sest. Bust r./Aeternitas std., left. RIC 1103. Green-brown patina, nearly EF \$75.00
- R161. MARCUS AURELIUS, 161-180 A.D., sest. Hd. r./Emp. veiled, sacrificing on tripod. RIC 1014. Fine \$15.00
- \*R162. —, sest. Laur. hd. r./Emp. & L. Verus stg. with clasped hands, Emp. with scroll. RIC 826. VF+, nicely centered, well struck. \$75.00
- R163. —, sest. (struck by Commodus) Bare hd. r./Consecratio, eagle on globe. Green patina. Cohen 89. Scarce. VF \$65.00
- \*R164. LUCIUS VERUS, 161-169 A.D., sest. Laur. hd. r./Verus & M. Aurelius stg. w/clasped hands. COS II. RIC 1284. VF+ \$90.00
- \*R165. COMMODUS, 177-192 A.D., sest. Laur. hd. r./Annona stg. l., holding corn-ears & cornucopiae, Modius to l. RIC 307a. VF, beautiful portrait. \$125.00
- \*R166. PERTINAX, 193 A.D., den. Laur. hd. r./Providentia holding up r. hand to star. RIC 11a. VF+ \$325.00
- \*R167. DIDIUS JULIANUS, 193 A.D., sest. Laur. hd. r./CONCORD. MILIT. Concord with 2 standards. RIC 14. VF, with good portrait. \$395.00
- \*R168. PESCENNIUS NIGER, 193-194 A.D., den. Laur. hd. r./IVSTITIA AVGVSTI. Not in BMC. RIC 45c. F/VG \$425.00
- \*R169. CLODIUS ALBINUS, 195-197 A.D., den. Bare hd. r./Minerva stg. left, holding olive branch and shield. RIC 7. EF \$100.00
- R170. —, den. Rx: Fides Legion Cos II, clasped hands holding legionary eagle. RIC 20. EF, Rare \$150.00
- \*R171. MACRINUS, 217-218 A.D., den. Laur. hd. r./Emp. std. on curule chair, holding globe and sceptre. RIC 27. EF \$60.00
- \*R172. ELAGABALUS, 218-222 A.D., sest. Laur. hd. r./Liberty stg. left, with sceptre and cap. RIC 358. VF \$75.00
- \*R173. SEVERUS ALEXANDER, 222-235 A.D., sest. Laur. hd. r./Providentia, hd. l., w/corn-ears & cornucopiae. EF/VF, beautiful portrait \$60.00
- R174. ORBIANA, wife of Sev. Alex., den. Rx: Concord std. l., holding Patera & double cornucopiae. RIC 319. VF/F \$45.00
- \*R175. GORDIAN I AFRICANUS, 238 A.D., sest. Laur. hd. r./Providentia, legs crossed, leaning on column, holding wand over globe, cornucopiae in left arm. RIC 9. Rare. Nearly VF \$350.00
- \*R176. BALBINUS, 238 A.D., sest. Laur. hd. r./Victory stg. facing, head left, holding wreath and palm. RIC 25. Nice VF/Fine \$100.00
- \*R177. PHILIP I, 244-249 A.D., sest. Laur. hd. r./Stag walking l. RIC 160a,v. VF, nicely patinated with slight chipping on obverse. \$75.00
- R178. OTACILIA SEVERA, wife of Philip I, sest. Hd. r./Pietas sacrificing over altar. RIC 198. VF+ \$50.00
- \*R179. PHILIP II, 247-249 A.D., sest. Bare hd. r./Prince stg. l., holding spear & globe. RIC 256a. VF+, nice patination \$100.00
- \*R180. TRAJAN DECIUS, 249-251 A.D., sest. Laur. hd. r./The two Pannoniae side by side, each with standard. RIC 124a. VF+ \$50.00
- R181. VOLUSIAN, 251-253 A.D., sest. Laur. bust r./Felicity stg. left, leaning on column. RIC 251a. VF/F, part of reverse legend lost. \$75.00





R151



R152



R153



R154



R155



R157



R159



R162



R164



R165



R166



R167



R168



R169



R171



R172



R173



R175



R176



R177





\*R182. AEMILIAN, 252-253 A.D., antoninianus. Rad. bust r./IOVI CONSERVAT., Jupiter stg. l., extending hand over emperor. RIC 4. Rare, EF/F, unusually good obverse strike, with high relief on portrait.

\$100.00

R183. POSTUMUS, 259-268 A.D., sest. Rad. bust, r./2 Victories attaching shield to palm tree, 2 captives at base. Bastien, pl. LII, 329, 330v. Wt. 10.29 gm, probable barbaric imitation. Fine \$50.00

\*R184. LAELIANUS, 268 A.D. AE antoninianus. Rad. hd. r./Victory advancing right. RIC 9. F+, Rare \$250.00

\*R185. FLORIANUS, 276 A.D. AE ant. Rad. hd. r./PACATOR ORBIS. Sol advancing left, with whip. RIC 9. EF \$60.00

\*R186. NIGRINIAN, No dates, probably a son of Carinus. AE ant. Rad. head r./Eagle stg. facing, CON-SECRATIO. RIC 472. Dark, Fine/Good \$475.00

\*R187. DOMITIUS DOMITIANUS, 296-297 A.D. Fol-lis. Laur. hd. r./Genius stg. l., eagle at feet. RIC 20. Very rare, F+ \$265.00

\*R188. JOVIAN, 363-364 A.D. AE 27. Diad. hd. r./Emperor standing right, holding labarum and Victory. Cohen 23. VF+ \$100.00

\*R189. PROCOPIUS, 365-366 A.D., AE 16. Diad. bust r./Emp. facing, hd. r., holding spear & leaning on Shield. In Ex: Consa. RIC 17. \$125.00

\*R190. EUGENIUS, 392-394 A.D., AE 12. Diad. hd., r./Victory advancing l., with wreath. In Ex. AQP. RIC 59. Portrait nice, legend identifiable. \$60.00

\*R191. ARCADIUS (East), 395-408 A.D., AR siliqua. Diad. hd. r./Roma stg., holding Victory & spear, in Ex. TRPS. RIC 106b. EF \$65.00

R192. OSTROGOTHS, Theodoric & Athalaric, c. 494-534 A.D., 40 nummi. Roma hd. r./Eagle l., hd. r. BMC 14. Rare, VF \$87.50



## TETRARCH COINS

Diocletian did a good deal of imperial housecleaning after he gained power. This coin-type represents his attempt to improve on the existing co-emperor system which provided separate rulers for the East and West portions of the Empire. Diocletian required each senior emperor to choose a junior partner, thus producing the Tetrarchy, or Board of Four Emperors. The tableau on the reverse shows a sacrifice scene taking place in front of the main gate of an army camp, presided over by the Tetrarchs Diocletian, Maximianus, Constantius, and Galerius. The entire circuit of the camp wall is shown, complete with indications of the two side gates and the prominent twin towers of the rear gate.

When Diocletian made his sweeping constitutional changes, he also revised the monetary system in an effort to rescue the badly debased coinage. The denomination of the Tetrarch coin reflects this reform: the silver *argenteus*, which corresponds to the denarius, was now worth five AE folles, another new denomination instituted by Diocletian. He set the values so that one follis was worth five AE denarii, or two and a half AE antoniniani.

### DIOCLETIANUS AUG.



Emperor: Diocletian

Date: 284-305 A.D.

Mint: Rome

Denom.: *Argenteus*

Price: \$175.00

### MAXIMIANUS AUG.



OBV. Laur. hd., r.  
REV. VIRTUS MILITVM:  
Tetrarchs sacrificing  
before camp gate.

Maximianus

286-310 A.D. (3 reigns,  
this coin from 2nd)

Siscia

*Argenteus*

\$200.00

## SMALL HOARD OF AE COINAGE FROM THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

These unusual coins were produced by the Tripoli mint, in Asia Minor, one of the many which provided the Ottoman Empire's monetary needs. Introduced about 1328, the issues were initially silver and of fine workmanship, with neat round flans and bearing the same type of inscription as carried over onto these AE pieces. Most Islamic coinages, including this one, never use busts or full figures in coin design; both obverse and reverse carry a horizontal inscription instead.

The elaborate monogram, resembling a modern abstract

art form, is called a *tughra*. Incorporated in it are the sultan's various names and official titles. It first appeared as a coin type under Suleyman I (1520-1566) and became common on the coin of Muhammad III (1595-1603). The reverse of the coin records the date and place of mintage.

The pieces from the hoard are issues of Mahmud II (A.D. 1808-1839). They are in nearly mint condition.

\$5.00 each



# MEDIEVAL COINS

- \*M1. CRUSADERS, Antioch, Prince Bohemund III, 1140-1207, AR den. Prince, facing right/Cross, legend. VF \$20.00
- \*M2. —, Cyprus, King Hugo I, 1205-1218, AR den. Gateway/Cross. Schl. pl. VI, 4v. Fine \$18.00
- \*M3. —, Jerusalem, Kings Baldwin II, III, IV, 1118-1185, AR den. Tower of David/Cross and legend. Sch. III, 22. VF \$35.00
- \*M4. ENGLAND, Aethelred II, 991-997, Penny from Winchester Mint. North 770. Internal slight flan crack, otherwise EF \$65.00
- \*M5. FRANCE, Charles the Bald, 843-877 denier. + CARLVX REX FR, CROSS/MET + VLLO, monogram. M & G 1064, frequently attributed to Charlemagne. VF \$37.50
- \*M6. —, Anglo-French, Edward III, B 27-1377. AR 1/2 gros tournois. EF \$35.00
- \*M7. GERMANY, Swabia, bracteate. AR handseller of 13th century. Hand/Cross. VF \$12.00
- \*M8. —, Holstein-Gottord, Christian Albert, 1671. 1/16 taler. "Through difficulties look up to the stars." VF+ \$20.00
- \*M9. HUNGARY, Ladislaus I (St. Laszlo), 1077-1095 AR den. (The Holy 3). EF \$27.50
- \*M10. —, King Salomon, nephew of Ladislaus I, 1095-1116, AR obol. Cross either side. Scarce and EF \$27.50
- \*M11. —, King Bela II, 1131-1141 AR obol. Face/Cross. Very scarce. EF \$22.50
- \*M12. IRELAND, John, Lord of Ireland, 1172-1199 1/2 Penny, Dublin Mint. Moneyer: Norman. Johannes Dom, with facing hd./Norman with cross. Seaby 4205. VF+ \$35.00
- \*M13. LUXEMBURG, Wenzel I, King of Bohemia, 1st Duke of Luxemburg, Florin. VF+ \$45.00; EF \$50.00
- \*M14. MILAN, Philip Maria, Visc., 1412-1447, grosso. Ruler seated, facing/Heraldic shield, inscription around. VF \$15.00
- \*M15. BOHEMIA-LUXEMBURG, Moravia, 1375-1411, Jobst (or Jodoc, Jodacus). groschen. Arms/Cross. Nearly EF \$27.50; EF \$32.50
- \*M16. SPAIN, Alfonso of Aragon, 1111-1126, Toledo Mint. den. Head r./Cross. Heiss I. A crude specimen with sharp detail. SPECIAL \$2.00
- M17. —, Fernando III, 1230-1252 Hd. r./Castle. H. 1-5. Fair \$2.50
- M18. —, Alfonso X, 1252-1284, den. Lion r./Castle. H. 7. VF \$4.00
- M19. —, similar specimens of Alfonso X but slightly corroded. Fine \$2.25
- M20. —, Sancho IV, 1284-1295, Burgos Mint. Bust l./Castle. H. 11. Fine \$5.00
- M21. —, Fernando IV, 1295-1312, Vellon Negro of coarse style. H. 4-8. Fair \$2.00
- M22. —, Alfonso XI, 1312-1350, Burgos Mint. Bust of King l./Castle. H. 6. fair \$1.00; F-VF \$4.00; VF, clear portrait and nice detail. \$7.00
- M23. —, same type from the Toledo Mint. H. 8. F-VF \$4.00
- M24. —, same type from the Madrid Mint. H. 10. Fair \$2.00; F-VF \$4.00
- \*M25. —, same type from Leon Mint. H. 10. Fair \$2.00; F-VF \$4.00; VF+ \$7.00
- M26. —, same type from Seville Mint. H. 10. Fair \$2.50
- M27. —, same type from Cuenca Mint. H. 10. F+ \$6.00
- M28. —, same type from Segovia Mint. H. 10. Fine \$5.00
- M29. —, Alfonso XI, 1312-1350, the other type of Vellon Negro (base denier) Lion in square./Castle. Struck at Burgos. H. 13. VG \$2.00
- M30. —, same type from Toledo Mint. H. 14. Nearly Fine \$3.00
- M31. —, same type from Leon Mint. H. 14. Fair \$1.50; Fine \$3.50
- M32. —, same type from uncertain mints. Fair \$1.00
- \*M33. —, Pedro the Cruel. 1350-1369, real. Crowned "P"/Lions and castles in cross quarters. H. 7. Rare and a sharp VF+ \$35.00
- \*M34. —, Enrique III, 1390-1406 AE of Burgos Mint. Lion/Arms. H. 26. F-VF \$5.00
- M35. —, same type from Seville Mint. H. 26. F-VF \$5.00
- M36. —, same type from Toledo Mint. H. 26. F-VF \$5.00
- \*M37. —, Fernando II King of Aragon, AR dobler. Facing Bust of King./Cross atop shield. Heiss, vol. II, 4. Rare and nearly VF \$30.00



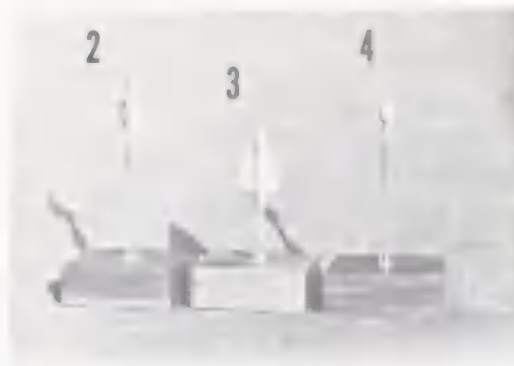


# MINI-MUSEUM

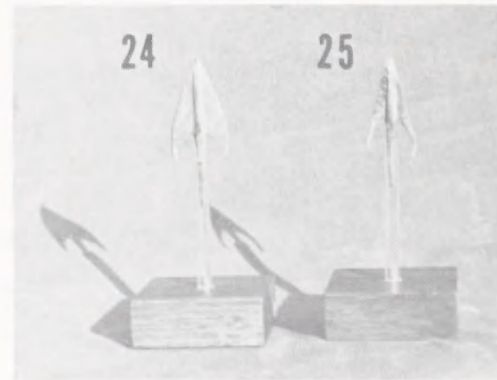
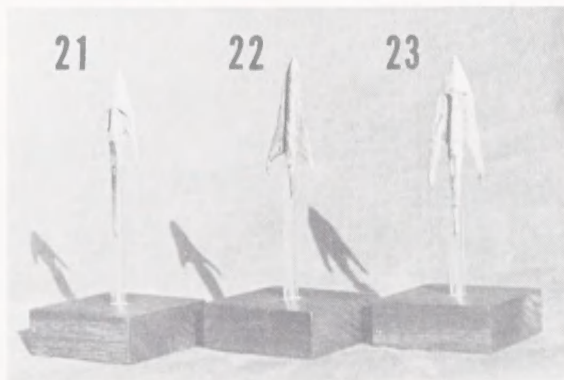
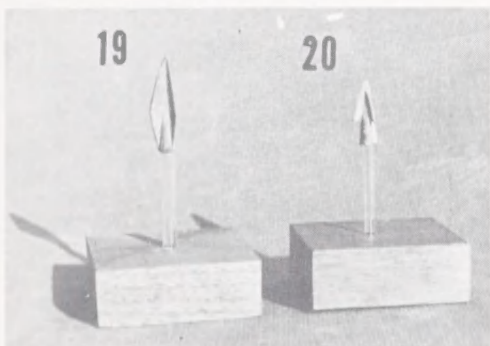
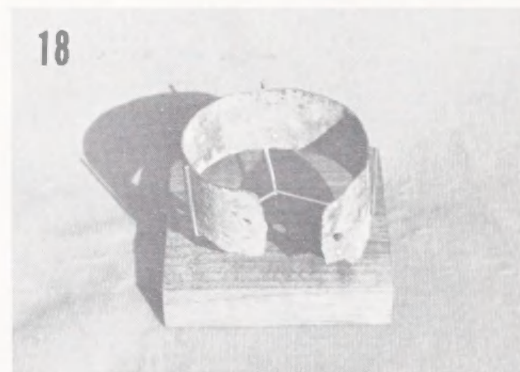
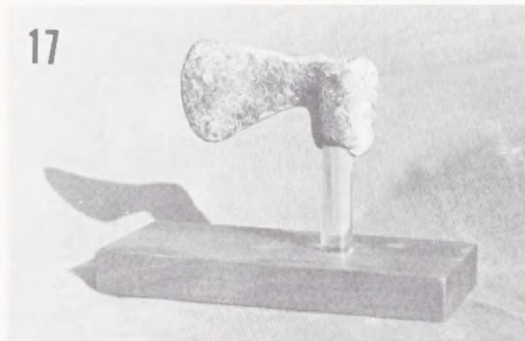
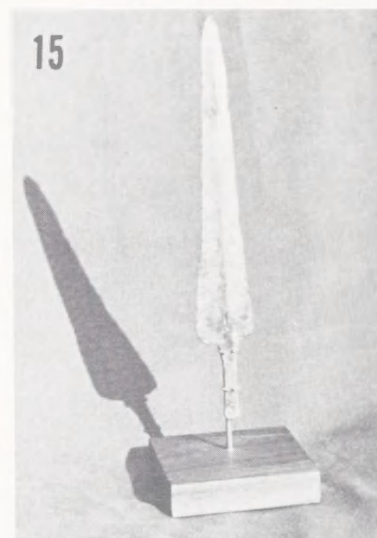
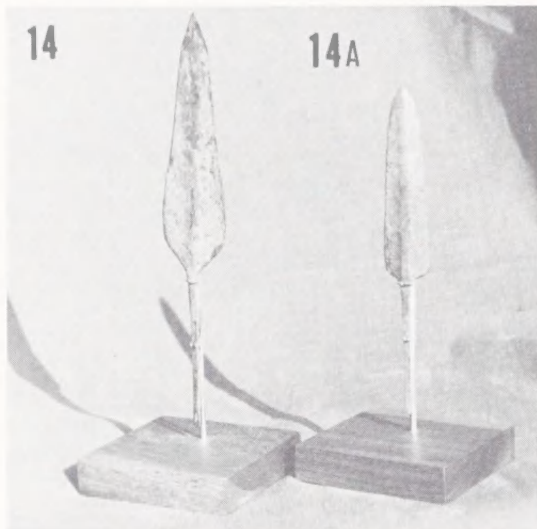
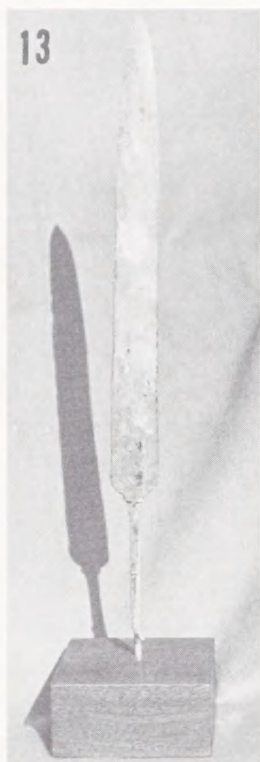
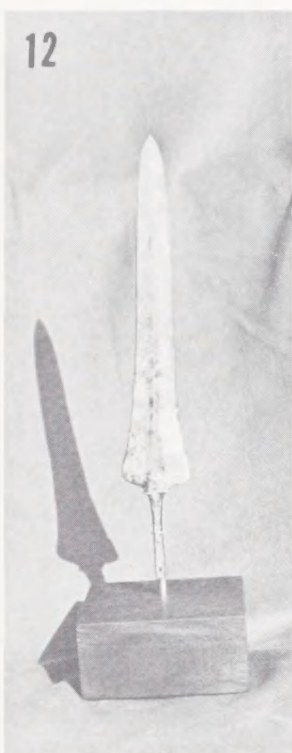
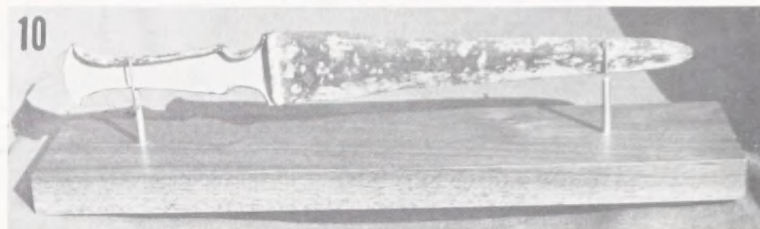
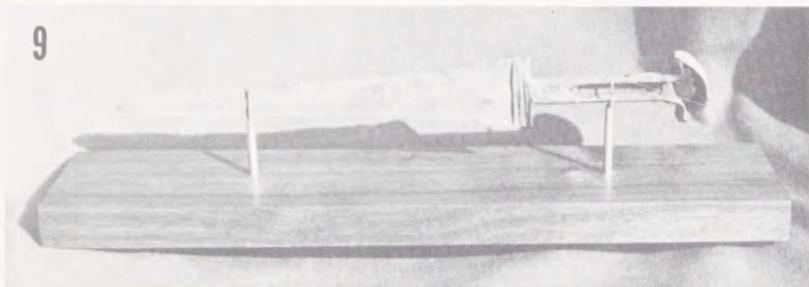
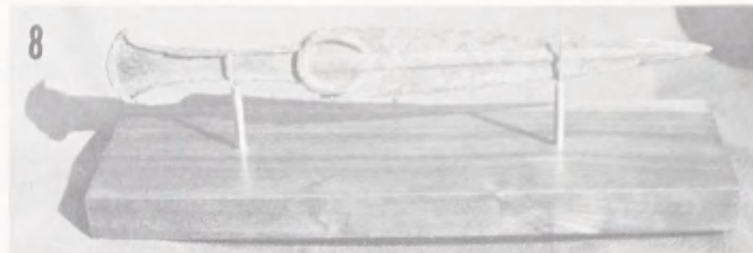
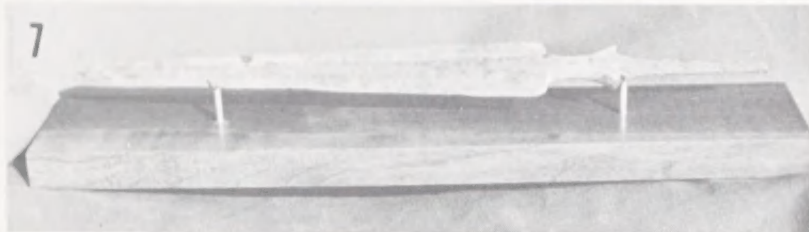
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- |  |   |
|--|---|
| MM1 Pre-Aryan obsidian arrowhead found in Azerbaidzhan, N.W. Persia, c. 4000-2000 B.C., 3 cm. long. Mounting of brass and oiled walnut \$12.00 | MM14 Bronze spearhead, 21 cm. long. Mounting of brass and oiled walnut \$25.00  |
| MM2 Bronze arrowhead, 5 cm. long. Mounting of lucite and oiled walnut \$9.00   | MM14a Small bronze spearhead, 17 cm. long. Mounting of brass and oiled walnut \$18.50                                 |
| MM3 Bronze arrowhead, 6 cm. long. Mounting of lucite and oiled walnut \$10.00  | MM15 Bronze spearhead, 23 cm. long. Mounting of brass and oiled walnut \$25.00  |
| MM4 Blunt bronze arrowhead, used to stun birds, 5 cm. long. Mounting of lucite and oiled walnut \$8.50   | MM16 Mace head carved of the heavy iron-ore hematite, 5½ cm. in diameter. Mounting of lucite and oiled walnut \$45.00 |
| MM5 Bronze arrowhead, 9 cm. long. Mounting of lucite and oiled walnut \$12.50  | MM17 Bronze axehead, 9 cm. long. Mounting of lucite and oiled walnut \$60.00  |
| MM6 Bronze arrowhead, 8 cm. long. Mounting of lucite and oiled walnut \$12.50  | MM18 Engraved bronze wrist guard, 3 cm. wide. Mounting of brass and oiled walnut \$35.00                              |
| MM7 Large bronze spearhead, 44 cm. long. Mounting of brass and oiled walnut \$40.00  | MM19 Small bronze tri-lobal arrowhead, 3½ cm. long. Mounting of lucite and oiled walnut \$8.00                        |
| MM8 Bronze dagger, hollow handle (originally inlaid with bone or wood), 29 cm. long. Mounting of brass and oiled walnut \$65.00                | MM20 Small bronze barbed tri-lobal arrowhead, 2½ cm. long. Mounting of lucite and oiled walnut \$6.50                 |
| MM9 Bronze dagger, hollow handle, 33 cm. long. Mounting of brass and oiled walnut \$55.00  | MM21 Channelled bronze arrowhead, 7 cm. long. Mounting of lucite and oiled walnut \$15.00                             |
| MM10 Bronze dagger, hollow handle, 37 cm. long. Mounting of brass and oiled walnut \$50.00   | MM22 Bronze arrowhead, 6½ cm. long. Mounting of lucite and oiled walnut \$13.50                                       |
| MM11 Bronze dagger, hollow handle, 35 cm. long. Mounting of brass and oiled walnut \$45.00   | MM23 Channelled bronze arrowhead, 8 cm. long. Mounting of lucite and oiled walnut \$16.00                             |
| MM12 Bronze spearhead, 28 cm. long. Mounting of brass and oiled walnut \$27.50   | MM24 Bronze arrowhead, 6½ cm. long. Mounting of lucite and oiled walnut \$12.50                                       |
| MM13 Long bronze spearhead, 40 cm. long. Mounting of brass and oiled walnut \$37.50  | MM25 Bronze arrowhead, 5 cm. long. Mounting of lucite and oiled walnut \$13.50  |







## GOLD SOVEREIGNS BY DATE AND MINT

XF — AU

| Date            | Great Britain<br>London | Melbourne | Australia<br>Perth | Sydney | South Africa<br>Pretoria |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| King Edward VII |                         |           |                    |        |                          |
| 1902            | —                       | 16.00     | —                  | 16.00  | —                        |
| 1903            | —                       | 16.00     | —                  | 16.00  | —                        |
| 1904            | —                       | —         | —                  | —      | —                        |
| 1905            | —                       | —         | —                  | 16.00  | —                        |
| 1906            | —                       | —         | —                  | —      | —                        |
| 1907            | —                       | 16.00     | —                  | 16.00  | —                        |
| 1908            | 22.00                   | 16.00     | —                  | —      | —                        |
| 1909            | —                       | —         | 16.00              | 16.00  | —                        |
| 1910            | 22.00                   | —         | 16.00              | 16.00  | —                        |
| King George V   |                         |           |                    |        |                          |
| 1911            | 14.00                   | 16.00     | 16.00              | —      | —                        |
| 1912            | 14.00                   | 16.00     | —                  | 16.00  | —                        |
| 1913            | 14.00                   | 16.00     | 16.00              | —      | —                        |
| 1914            | 14.00                   | 16.00     | 16.00              | —      | —                        |
| 1915            | 14.00                   | 15.00     | —                  | 30.00  | —                        |
| 1916            | —                       | —         | —                  | —      | —                        |
| 1917            | —                       | —         | 16.00              | 16.00  | —                        |
| 1918            | —                       | —         | 16.00              | 20.00  | —                        |
| 1919            | —                       | —         | 20.00              | —      | —                        |
| 1920            | —                       | —         | 20.00              | —      | —                        |
| 1921            | —                       | —         | 20.00              | —      | —                        |
| 1922            | —                       | —         | 20.00              | —      | —                        |
| 1923            | —                       | —         | 20.00              | —      | —                        |
| 1924            | —                       | —         | —                  | —      | —                        |
| 1925            | 14.00                   | —         | —                  | 20.00  | 15.00                    |
| 1926            | —                       | —         | —                  | —      | 15.00                    |
| 1927            | —                       | —         | —                  | —      | 15.00                    |
| 1928            | —                       | —         | —                  | —      | 15.00                    |
| 1929            | —                       | —         | —                  | —      | 15.00                    |
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